

INTEREST IN TARIFF.

CONGRESSMEN SEEM TO BE VERY INDIFFERENT.

Doubtful If Any Action Will Be Taken Regarding the Prohibition of Meat Imports by Germany and Other Foreign Countries.

Capital City Chat.

Washington correspondence.

WHAT action Congress will take to end the growing tariff complications between this Government and European powers, or whether any measures will be adopted for that purpose, are questions clouded in uncertainty. Considering the importance of the tariff war to commercial interests, attention given to it by members of Congress is noticeably slight.

Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, recently introduced a bill, in accordance with the recommendation in the President's message, to repeal the one-tenth of a cent differential on sugar which evoked protests from Germany and Austria, and which it is stated inspired the retaliatory action by the former Government in the form of prohibition of American beef. But it is not altogether certain that the Ways and Means Committee will report this bill to the House, nor is it at all assured that the House will pass it in case it emerges from the committee and is given a hearing.

Mr. Wilson was asked about the prospects of the bill, but did not speak enthusiastically of it. He said, in answer to a question, that its claims for consideration might be brought to the attention of the Rules Committee after the currency bill had been disposed of, but added that the remaining time of this Congress was very short, and there would be a great pressure for adjournment of time for various bills.

Illinois being the stronghold of the meat business, the representatives from that State have been expected to do something in the interest of their constituents. Representative Aldrich, of Chicago, is receiving many communications on the subject, and intends to talk with his colleagues not to suggest legislation but to ascertain what will be their attitude toward whatever the Democrats may propose.

Whether the Republicans will co-operate with the Democrats in remedial legislation becomes an open question, since it is known that the Democrats are not agreed upon their course, a fraction of them thinking with Mr. Whiting that any tariff legislation will be unwise.

The annual seed distribution at the Agricultural Department has resulted so far in sending out 12,000,000 papers of vegetable seeds throughout the country. The work will probably not be completed before May, and no flower seeds have been sent out this season. There are still about 6,000,000 papers of seeds awaiting distribution.

Another Reservation to Be Opened.

The Yankton Reservation in South Dakota probably will be opened for settlement early in the spring. The date has not yet been determined upon, but some action is expected in a few weeks. The total amount to be paid by the Government for the land is \$621,475, \$500,000 of which is to be held in the Treasury as a permanent fund drawing interest at 5 per cent, payable per capita twice a year. Part of the money has already been paid, and the remainder will be disposed of within two or three weeks.

The annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners will soon be held here, and at the conference Indian work will be discussed by representatives of the various National Indian Associations, and all religious bodies conducting work among the Indians. Commissioners of Indian Affairs Browning will probably address the conference.

Secretary Smith is giving a great deal of attention to the management of the Indians, and has been in consultation with members of the Indian committee of the Senate and House upon features treated in his report. Representative Wilson, of Washington, the senior member of the House Indian Committee, has been conferring with the Secretary regarding the coming Indian appropriation bill, and the possibility of securing legislation in accordance with the Secretary's recommendations. Mr. Wilson says that many of the Secretary's recommendations meet with his approval, especially regarding the sale of lands, which sales are not directly for the benefit of the Indians.

A general investigation on the advance of machinery in the industrial world and its effect on labor has been begun by the Bureau of Labor. The object of the inquiry is to determine what modern machinery has done as compared to hand labor and what inroads machinery has made in the field formerly occupied by hand labor. It is the first time an investigation on this line has ever been attempted by the Government, and it is expected to prove an immense undertaking, though less difficult to accomplish than some of the inquiries already made by the Labor Bureau. Several of the agents have been already sent out on the work, provided with circular inquiries calling for collection of various specific instances of hand labor, the time, cost and labor involved in the production of various articles, compared with the corresponding conditions in the modern factories. The work will require a year or more, and the whole force of twenty or twenty-five agents of the bureau in the field will be engaged on it after a few weeks, when the collection of statistics of strikes from 1887 to July last is completed.

The "Sundown Doctor."

A "sundown doctor" is a clerk in one of the government departments who practices medicine after office hours. There are also "sundown" lawyers, stenographers, clerks, and teachers, and other classes who utilize the time that is not required by Uncle Sam by adding a little to their incomes and acquiring experience that is expected to be useful to them in other days. Washington is a good place for a person without means to obtain a professional education if he can obtain a clerkship in one of the departments. The lectures at the law and medical schools are arranged so as to accommodate those who are employed during the daytime, and a large portion of the students in such institutions hold government posi-

SHOW UP THE SOUTH.

PREPARATIONS FOR ATLANTA'S GREAT EXPOSITION.

Arrangements for the First International Exhibition Which the Cotton States Have Ever Held Show to Open Next September.

Site and Buildings.

When in the face of hard times, with cotton a drug on the market at five cents a pound, Atlanta said: "Let us have an exposition." People were thunderstruck with the audacity of the proposition. When the Queen City of the South went further, and said: "Let us make our exposition international, social, fraternal and scope," then the people thought it was a madman's joke. But Atlanta has gone on with the project, and as a result all those who once laughed at her at the idea have been struck with awe by the wonderful success which seems assured for the Cotton States and the International Exposition, which will open its gates to the world September 18 next, to close them on the last day of 1895.

There is every prospect that the Cotton States and International Exposition will be ahead of the Centennial Exhibition in splendor and usefulness. Even with its excellent exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893 the South could not hope to bring as prominently as it wished before the world its advantages in the industrial and agricultural fields, and so a fair for the special reason of attracting wide attention to these things will be of especial utility. And it superior organization were all that were needed to insure its success that is a foregone conclusion, for the men and women in whose hands the management of the exposition has been placed stand at the head of the business people of the South. All things of a purely local character have been put in the background as far as Atlanta and Georgia are concerned, and the aim of the exposition will be the advancement

of the House for about two weeks, was ignominiously ditched Wednesday. It had not strength enough to surmount the first parliamentary obstacle placed in its path. The Committee on Rules, in obedience to the decree of the Democratic caucus on Monday, brought in an order to close general debate and proceed under the five-minute rule until Saturday, when the final vote should be taken, but the supporters of the bill showed lamentable weakness. They were unable to order the previous question, the demand for being refused, first by a rising vote of 92 to 101, and then on a yeas and nays vote of 121 to 129.

The advocates of the bill were dumfounded when they discovered that they had been beaten in the parliamentary skirmish, and the order was withdrawn. This was the first reverse the Committee on Rules had suffered in four years. An analysis of the vote showed that all of the 124 votes in favor of the motion were cast by Democrats, while 82 Republicans, 39 Democrats and 5 Populists voted against it.

Mr. Bland and others loudly protested that the adoption of the rule would cut them off. Mr. Outlaw rejected all suggestions for amending the rule and demanded the previous question. The Republicans voted solidly with the Democratic opponents of the measure against ordering the previous question and it was defeated on a rising vote, 92 to 101. Among the Democrats who voted against ordering the previous question were: Cokrell, of Texas; McLean, of Illinois; Hooker, of Mississippi; Ellis, of Kentucky; Money, of Mississippi; Bailey, of Texas; Bland, of Missouri; Hall, of Missouri; Holman, of Indiana, and Conn. of Indiana.

Site of the Exposition.

Piedmont Park, the site of the exposition, is located two miles from the geographical center of the city. The 180 acres within the exposition enclosure stretch over immense hills of gentle activity and vales of surpassing loveliness. The landscape gardening, rich in the profusion of Southern foliage and flowers, which will form part of the display, will be one of the most pleasing attractions. A beautiful artificial lake, to be navigated by electric launches and gondolas, will be to the exposition what the lagoons were to the World's Fair. The main buildings, with their dimensions, are as follows: United States Government Building, 180x200 feet; Manufactures and Liberal Arts, 216x370 feet; Machinery, 100x500 feet; Minerals and Forestry, 80x220 feet; Agriculture, 150x300 feet; Transportation, 125x113 feet; Woman's Building, according to the original plans to be 124x134 feet, but these dimensions will probably be materially increased. Fine Arts, 100x215 feet; Negro Building, 100x200 feet.

One of the wonders of the exposition will be a building, as above mentioned, for the use of the negroes and to contain exhibits for their benefit.

The negroes of the South will probably form no small part of the attendants at the exhibition, and the forethought of the management in thus providing for them is to be commended. A different plan as to the construction of the exposition buildings will be followed from that adopted by the 1893 exposition. The World's Fair managers, for the buildings are to remain after the close of the fair to adorn the park and form one of the future attractions of this city. Georgia pine will be the principal material employed, the inside of the buildings being for the most part finished in yellow pine.

The Demand for Space.

There need be no fears that all the space which can be furnished will be in demand,



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

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for already applications are in for much more room than can be set apart for exhibitors. The management is wisely putting these applications through a sifting process and will grant space only to the best of those who desire to exhibit. Not alone is the United States expected to have splendid exhibits at the exposition, but other countries as well will without doubt take advantage of it to show the world what they can grow and make. The three months and a half through which the exposition will be open are those during which the greatest number of people from the North and West and from other climes are seeking the South for health and pleasure, and these people will not materially in making the exposition a success financially. Its success along other lines is already assured.

Charles A. Collier, the President and director general of the Cotton States and International Exposition, has had a large experience in public affairs and in exposition work. He was born in 1818, being the son of one of the pioneers of Atlanta. Most of his life has been devoted to business enterprises, in which he has been uniformly successful. His greatest achievement was the successful completion of the Exposition of 1887, only 101 days elapsed from the first suggestion to the opening day of this exposition. At the close of the exposition, after paying all expenses, the treasurer had a balance of \$264,000.

CURRENCY BILL IS DEAD.

Carlisle-Springer Measure Ignominiously Killed in the House.

Washington special: The Carlisle currency bill, which has been under debate in

THE BANKERS IN THE FAT TUB.

How Policy South on Bank Dividing Public Credit.

With Senator Bruce of New York turning the subject over to the people in the South.

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The St. Louis Conference.

In response to the call of Chairman Tamm, the Peoples Party National Committee met in St. Louis together with some two hundred Populists from all parts of the Union, called together for the purpose of conferring with the committee.

The Business Men's League through their President, Mr. W. G. Boyd, welcomed the visitors to the city and extended a cordial invitation to visit and accept the courtesies of the various organizations represented. Chairman Tamm, responded by a short address of thanks on behalf of the national committee.

The meetings of the conference were presided over by General James B. Weaver with his usual mastery of ability, and there being no limit to the field of discussion there were remarks made on various issues, but there was conspicuously an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of strict adherence to the Omaha platform. Nearly every state was represented by earnest, enthusiastic workers.

The duty of the conference being to advise and confer with the national committee led to the introduction of numerous propositions and suggestions, one of the most prominent being the resolutions written by that venerable friend of humanity, Judge Lyman Trumbull, and presented to the conference by Hon. Henry D. Lloyd.

They were as follows:

1. Resolved, That the human brotherhood and equality of rights are cardinal principles of our government.

2. Resolved, That, respecting all past political differences, we unite in the common purpose of restoring the government to the control of the people, and to secure the rights of the citizen.

3. Resolved, That we are in favor of the restoration of the government to the control of the people, and to secure the rights of the citizen.

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ROCKING THE CRADLE.

The Deliberations of the Government of the United States for the last fiscal year.

The deficit of the Government of the United States for the last fiscal year was \$68,804,250. The estimated deficit for the current year is \$20,000,000.

In the Senate Mr. Sherman has introduced a bill providing for the purchase of a statue of the late Chief Justice Chase.

Deficit in the treasury for the last fiscal year, nearly \$70,000,000. Estimated deficit for the current year, \$20,000,000.

Senator Morgan is urging that the Government of the United States undertake the project of the Nicaragua canal in some form or other, but he more particularly desires that the Government loan its credit. Amendments to his bill propose that the Government shall purchase the concession from the private owners and go ahead with the work, paying directly for it. The amount involved approximates \$100,000,000.

Deficit of the United States Treasury last year, a round \$70,000,000. Deficit of the treasury for the current year, a round \$20,000,000.

But whether it is to dig a \$100,000,000 canal, or buy a worthless statute for a few thousand dollars, there is not at Washington a Senator who cares a marvied. The universal Yankee nation seems to have lost all sense of economy and thrift. In the face of such statistics as have been made to the representatives of the people, by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the unfortunate condition of national finances, representatives of the people are ready to buy anything from a popgun to palaces, from a statue to a coal station, from peanuts to principalities.

Whose money are they spending?

Where does the burden fall? Upon our own people, and hardest upon our own people, where they are least able to bear it. The Congress of the United States is the most extravagant legislative body the world over. The administration of public affairs in the United States is more reckless of expenditure, less conservative and thoughtful, than any administration the world over.

The people are taxed to death for the purpose of wild expenditure of money, ranging from the price of the state Sherman wants purchased, to the price of the canal that Morgan would have consorted.

It is time to stop this outflow.

It is time to cut our coat according to our cloth. It is time to stop selling gold bonds. It is time to exercise in the Government of the United States the ordinary thrift that a private person must practice in order to keep himself out of the poorhouse. Exchange.

Why Not?

In order to divert public attention from the monopolistic robers of the land, the daily press is now writing up with scare headlines that the English have diagrams of all our forts and coast defenses, inferring that a war with that country is a quite probable thing. Well, what of it? Has England not a right to have a diagram? Does she not own more of this nation than our own citizens? Are not the railroads, mines, banks, coal, mills and factories the property of English syndicates? Certainly. She also has a diagram of all our war ships, an inventory of all our munitions of war, for have they not all been constructed by the dictation of English investors in "American securities" through their agents here—the old party politicians? Certainly. But be not scared of foreign foes, dear reader. The enemies of the nation are in Washington City and in the state capitals. They have robbed our people more than any foreign foe would or could. When these American miscreants called state-men, who bow at the feet of the sugar and other trusts, tell you to watch a foreign foe, know you that they are preparing to commit more robbery and want you to look some other way while they do it. Keep your eyes on Washington.

What the Referendum Will Do.

It will simplify laws. It will control monopoly. It will purify the ballot. It will suppress violence. It will broaden manhood. It will prevent revolution. It will make people think. It will accelerate progress. It will banish sectionalism. It will sever party bondage. It will simplify government. It will wipe out plutocratic dictation.

It will reduce taxation to a necessity. It will prevent the bribery of our lawmakers. It will establish home rule in all municipalities. It will restore to the people their natural rights. It will aid honest representatives in serving the people. It will aid a government by the people for the people, whose corner stone is equal and exact justice to all.

And the Eagle Screams.

Just half of what you pay for sugar is tariff that goes to make up the millions which a corrupt Congress is wasting on political pets and contractors. But you don't say it, you dear, wise voter! The foreigner is paying it all out of his love for you! You don't pay anything to keep up the Government! And the eagle screams in delight at the wisdom of the ragged, hungry, mortgage-ridden, bonded, American voter.